

# THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

NO. 15. VOL. I.]

WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 8. 1816.

[WHOLE NO. 15.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY JOEL K. MEAD, AT FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

## TO PATRONS, POST MASTERS, AND AGENTS.

When the *National Register* was commenced, a fond hope was indulged that we should never have occasion to blot our pages with a complaint of the detention or irregular transmission of our paper. With a view to realize this hope, neither expense nor pains have been spared in securely packing it up in coarse strong paper, and carefully directing it, in a fair legible hand, to the post offices where it was ordered: and we confidently believe we hazard nothing in saying, that no papers in the United States are better secured against casualties in the mail than the *Register*. For this we have a double motive; first, the gratification of our numerous and respectable patrons, and, secondly, our own interest. When patronage was asked from the public, we guaranteed the safe arrival of our papers at the several offices where ordered, by supplying deficiencies without extra charge, and which we intend strictly to adhere to. The *Register* has now been in operation but 15 weeks, and numerous complaints have reached us from almost every State in the Union, arising from causes over which we have no controul. A gentleman, of known probity, writes from South-Carolina, under date of May 18th, thus:

"I take the liberty of stating to you, that the eighth number of the *National Register* is the first that I have received. Seven numbers are lacking, which, if I do not get, my volume will be incomplete, and will be matter of regret. I am highly gratified with the numbers I have had the opportunity of perusing, and hope, on the receipt of this, the deficient numbers will be forwarded, agreeably to your proposals."

It is unnecessary to say these numbers were forwarded at the same time, that others were which go to the same State; and why they should not arrive is unaccountable, unless we suppose that something more than mere carelessness comes in contact with the mail. This we are very loth to do: but the following extract from another gentleman in the same State will probably serve, in some measure, to explain: "There are letters and newspapers comes to this office, the twine and wrapper taken off, and some of them broken open. It is surprising to see how things are carried on, in a Christian country, to this height." This was accompanied with a request to show it to the post master general. Further explanation is unnecessary to show that the irregularity of the transmissions of the *Register* is not entirely attributable to us.

We take this opportunity to request post masters and agents to inform us of any error in the direction of the *Register*, coming within their knowledge; also if any of our papers should not be taken up by the persons to whom sent, occasioned by their absence, removal, or other cause. In a new establishment, and with so numerous a list of subscribers as we have, it is almost morally impossible but that some errors will occur; and we shall at all times acknowledge with pleasure our obligation to gentlemen who will enable us to correct them. As yet we have not been able

to give our pages that variety we contemplated, but arrangements are making to present them to our readers with matter more interesting. Some circumstances, which we deem unnecessary to explain at this time, have prevented the publication of the *Register*, hitherto, until several days after its date, but we assure our patrons the evil shall be shortly corrected. It would have been done before now, at any sacrifice, had not the total absence of news rendered it less important.

At the close of the volume, gentlemen will please to notify our agents of the numbers which have failed to reach them, who will please to forward such notice to this office, and all deficiencies shall be promptly supplied, agreeably to our original engagement.

In this number we insert the *Analysis of the Tariff*, arranged under the direction of the secretary of the treasury. This will make references easy, as all articles subject to tariff duty are placed in alphabetical order, with the rate of duty to which they are severally subject.

## SURVEY OF THE CHESAPEAKE BAY.

Commodore Rodgers and Commodore Porter, Commissioners of the Navy Board, accompanied by the Secretary of the Board, Lieut. Col. Bomford of the Ordnance Department, and proper surveyors and draftsmen, proceeded from the Navy Yard at this place, on Sunday the 2d instant, in the United States schooner *Nonsuch*, down the Potomac into the Bay. The object of this party is to make a minute survey of the entrance into the Chesapeake Bay, with a view to estimate the practicability and cost of defending it by batteries to be erected on the middle ground, and on corresponding points. In addition to this important object, we understand, the commissioners propose to examine the harbours of Norfolk, York, &c. with a view to select the most eligible position for an extensive Naval Rendezvous. This laborious tour will doubtless occupy them for several weeks. We shall lay their report before our readers as soon as practicable.

## EMBASSY TO RUSSIA.

His excellency William Pinkney, Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of St. Petersburg, and Minister Extraordinary to the court of Naples, embarked with his family on board of the United States ship *Washington*, of 74 guns, Capt. Creighton, yesterday, the 7th inst. at Annapolis. Salutes were fired from the *Washington* and from the guns in the harbour. At 11 o'clock she weighed anchor, and proceeded down the Bay with a full press of sail—wind from the west. Mr. King, from North Carolina, goes out as secretary of legation, and Com. Chancey to take command of the Mediterranean squadron. Our minister, we are informed, will debark at Naples, and after adjusting our affairs at that court, proceed by land to St. Petersburg. The best prayers of the nation will accompany her worthy and able representative.

**ANALYSIS OF THE TARIFF,**  
OR  
**RATES OF DUTY,**  
TO BE LAID ON ALL  
**GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE**  
IMPORTED INTO  
**THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,**  
AFTER THE 30th JUNE, 1816;

*As established by Act of Congress of the twenty-seventh of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, entitled "an Act to regulate the Duties on Imports and Tonnage."*

(For the law, see our 10th number, page 147.)

TABLE I.

Of articles subject to ad valorem rates of Duty.*	Importations in	
	Amer. vessels	For. vessels
	Pr. Ct.	Pr. Ct.
Articles, all composed wholly or chiefly of gold, silver, pearl, and precious stones,	7 1-2	8 1-4
Artificial flowers,	30	33
Arms, fire,	20	22
Arabic, gum	7 1-2	8 1-4
Arms, side and fire	20	22
Articles, all not free, and not subject to any other rate of duty, (see gold leaf,)	15	16 1-2
Brass, manufactures of all articles from, or of which brass is the material of chief value,	20	22
Brass wire,	20	22
Buttons,	20	22
Button moulds,	20	22
Buckles of all kinds,	20	22
Bonnets for women,	30	33
Balsams,	30	33
Bridles,	30	33
Books, blank	30	32
Brushes,	30	33
Bristol stones,	7 1-2	8 1-4
Blue, Prussian	20	22
Bleached, or coloured, (see cotton yarn,)		
Cloth, hempen	} Except Russian & German linens.	20
Cloth, sail		
Copper, manufactures of all articles from, or of which it is the material of chief value,	20	22
Cutlery,	20	22
Cannon,	20	22
China ware,	20	22

\* N. B. In all cases where an ad valorem duty shall be charged, it shall be calculated on the nett cost of the articles, at the place whence imported, (exclusive of packages, commissions, and all charges,) with the usual addition, established by law, of 20 per cent. on all merchandise imported from places beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and of 10 per cent. on articles imported from all other places.

Cotton, manufactures of all descriptions, or of which it is the material of chief value, till the 30th of June, 1819,	25	27 1-2
(After that day 20 per cent.)		
Cotton twist, do. do.	25	27 1-2
Cotton yarn, do. do.	25	27 1-2
Cotton thread, do. do.	25	27 1-2
Cotton cloths, or cloths of which cotton is the material of chief value, (excepting nankeens imported direct from China,) the original cost of which, at the place whence imported, with the addition of 20 per cent. if imported from the Cape of Good Hope, or from places beyond it, and 10 per cent. from any other place, shall be less than 25 cents per square yard, shall, with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost 25 cents per square yard, and shall be charged with duty accordingly,	25	27 1-2
Cotton twist, } Unbleached, and	25	27 1-2
Cotton yarn, } uncoloured, the		
Cotton thread, } original cost of which shall be less than sixty cents per pound, shall be deemed and taken to have cost 60 cents per pound, and shall be charged with duty accordingly,		
Cotton yarn, bleached or coloured, the original cost of which shall have been less than 75 cents per pound, shall be taken and deemed to have cost 75 cents per pound, and shall be charged with duty accordingly,	25	27 1-2
Cotton piece goods, imported in vessels of the U. States, which shall have sailed therefrom, before the 27th of April, 1816, and shall arrive therein between the 30th of June, 1816, and the first of June, 1817, the original cost of which cotton piece goods, at the place whence imported, shall have been less than 25 cents per square yard, shall be admitted to entry, subject only to a duty of 33 1-3 per cent. on the cost of said cotton piece goods in India, and on the usual addition of 20 per cent. on that cost,	33 1-3	33
Caps for women,	30	33
" or hats of wool,	30	33
" " of fur,	30	33
" " of leather,	30	33
" " of chip,	30	33
" " of straw,	30	33
" " of silk,	30	33
Cosmetics,	30	33
Capers,	30	33
Comfits, of all descriptions, preserved in sugar or brandy,	30	33
Cabinet wares,	30	33
Carriages, of all descriptions, and parts thereof,	30	33
Canes,	30	33
Clothing, ready made	30	33
Cotton, stockings of	20	22

Chip, (see hats or caps, &c.)			Mats, of flags,	30	33
Coloured, or bleached, (see cotton yarn, &c.)			Mustard,	30	33
Dyeing drugs, and materials for composing dyes, not subject to other rates of duty,	7 1-2	8 1-4	Manufactures of wood, (see wood, &c.)		
Embroidery,	7 1-2	8 1-4	Moulds, button	20	22
Epaulets,	7 1-2	8 1-4	Needles,	20	22
Earthen ware,	20	22	Nitre,	7 1-2	8 1-4
Fire arms,	20	22	Oil, sallad	30	33
Fans,	30	33	Olives,	30	33
Feathers,	30	33	Ornaments for head dresses,	30	33
Frames, or sticks, for umbrellas or parasols,	30	33	Paste work,	7 1-2	8 1-4
Fur, hats or caps of	30	33	Pearls of all kinds, set or not set,	7 1-2	8 1-4
Floor cloths, painted	30	33	Precious stones of all kinds, set or not set,	7 1-2	8 1-4
Flags, mats of	30	33	Pearl, all articles composed wholly or chiefly of	7 1-2	8 1-4
Flowers, artificial	30	33	Precious stones, all articles composed wholly or chiefly of	7 1-2	8 1-4
Gum, arabic	7 1-2	8 1-4	Printing types,	20	22
Gum, senegal	7 1-2	8 1-4	Pewter, all articles manufactured from, or of which it is the material of chief value,	20	22
Gold watches,	7 1-2	8 1-4	Pins,	20	22
Gold lace,	7 1-2	8 1-4	Plated wares of all kinds,	20	22
Gold, (see articles all composed of, &c.)			Prussian blue,	20	22
Gold leaf, and all articles not free, and not subject to any other rate of duty,	15	16 1-2	Porcelain,	20	22
Glass manufactures others than window glass, and black glass quart bottles,	20	22	Parasols, of whatever materials, " sticks or frames for	30	33
Gilt wares of all kinds,	20	22	Perfumes,	30	33
Grass, mats of	30	33	Painted floor cloths,	30	33
Hempen cloth, (see cloth.)			Pickles,	30	33
Hats, or caps of wool,	30	33	Paper of every description,	30	33
" " fur,	30	33	Pasteboard,	30	33
" " leather,	30	33	Paper hangings,	30	33
" " chip,	30	33	Parchment,	30	33
" " straw,	30	33	Preserves, (see sweetmeats,)		
" " silk,	30	33	Rugs, (see woollen manufactures, &c.)		
Harness,	30	33	Senegal, gum,	7 1-2	8 1-4
Head dresses, ornaments for	30	33	Salt petre,	7 1-2	8 1-4
Hangings, paper	30	33	Silver watches,	7 1-2	8 1-4
Iron, manufactures of all articles from, or of which it is the material of chief value,	20	22	Stones, precious, of all kinds, set or not set,	7 1-2	8 1-4
Jewelry,	7 1-2	8 1-4	Stones, Bristol	7 1-2	8 1-4
Japanned wares of all kinds,	20	22	Silver, (see articles all composed, &c.)		
Lace gold,	7 1-2	8 1-4	Shawls, lace, of thread or silk,	7 1-2	8 1-4
" silver,	7 1-2	8 1-4	Shades, lace, of " "	7 1-2	8 1-4
Laces,			Stockings of wool or cotton,	20	22
Lace veils, } of thread or silk,	7 1-2	8 1-4	Sail cloth, (see cloth.)		
" shawls,			Steel, manufactures from, of all kinds, or of which it is the material of chief value,	20	22
" shades,			Side arms,	20	22
Leaf, gold, (see gold leaf,)			Stone ware,	20	22
Lead, manufactures of all articles from, or of which it is the material of chief value,	20	22	Stuff goods, (see wollen manufactures, &c.)		
Leather, & all manufactures thereof, or of which it is the material of chief value,	30	33	Sticks, or frames for umbrellas or parasols,	30	33
Materials for composing dies, not subject to other rates of duty,	7 1-2	8 1-4	Straw, (see hats or caps,)		
Manufactures of all articles from brass, copper, iron, steel, pewter, lead, tin, or of which either of them is the material of value,	20	22	Silk hats or caps,	30	33
Muskets,	20	22	Sallad oil,	30	33
Manufactures, (see woollen, &c.)			Sweetmeats, of all descriptions, preserved in sugar or brandy,	30	33
" (see cotton, &c.)			Saddles,	30	33
" (see leather,)			Sticks, walking	30	33
Millinery, of all sorts,	30	33	Thread, (see lace, lace shawls, &c.)		
Mats, of grass,	30	33	Types, for printing,	20	22
			Tin, manufactures from, of all articles, or of which it is the material of chief value,	20	22
			Twist, (see cotton manufacture, &c.)		

Bleached, and uncoloured, (see cotton twist, &c.)			Chocolate,	3	pound	3.3
Veils, lace, of thread or silk,	7 1-2	8 1-4	Cocoa,	2	"	2.2
Umbrellas,	30	33	Coal, (heaped)	5	bushel	5.5
Vellum,	30	33	Copperas,	100	cwt.	110
Watches, all kinds of, and parts of	7 1-2	8 1-4	Copper, rods, bolts, spikes, or nails,	4	pound	4.4
Wire, brass	20	22	Composition, rods, bolts, spikes, or nails,	4	"	4.4
Wares, of all kinds, gilt,	20	22	Coffee,	5	"	5.5
" " plated	20	22	Cotton,	3	"	3.3
" " japanned	20	22	Currants,	3	"	3.3
Woollen manufactures of all descriptions, or of which wool is the material of chief value, until the 30th of June, 1819, after that day 20 per cent. excepting blankets, woollen rugs, worsted, and stuff goods.	25	27 1-2	Champaign, (see wines)			
Washes,	30	33	Candy, sugar	12	pound	13.2
Wafers,	30	33	Cigars,	250	thous.	275
Wares, cabinet	30	33	Clayed, white or powdered sugar,	4	pound	4.4
Wood, all manufactures of	30	33	Children, shoes and slippers for	15	pair	16.5
Wool, stockings of	20	22	Duck, Russia, not exceeding 52 archeens, each piece,	200	piece	220
Walking sticks,	30	33	Duck, Ravens, not exceeding 52 archeens, each piece,	125	"	137.5
Whips,	30	33	Duck, Holland, not exceeding 52 archeens, each piece,	250	"	275
Ware, china	20	22	Figs,	3	pound	3.3
" earthen	20	22	Fish, foreign caught,	100	quintal	110
" stone	20	22	" mackerel,	150	barrel	165
Yarn, (see cotton manufactures, &c.)			" salmon,	200	"	220
			" all other pickled	100	"	110
			Fayal, (see wines)			
			Glass bottles, black quart,	144	gross	158.4
			Glass, window, not above 8 inches by 10,	250	100 sq. ft.	275
			Glass window, not above 10 inches by 12,	275	"	302.5
			Glass, window, above 10 inches by 12,	325	"	357.5
			Glue,	5	pound	5.5
			Gunpowder,	8	"	8.8
			Gunpowder, and } see teas,			
			Gomee,	150	cwt.	165
			Hemp,	250	"	275
			Hoops, sheets and rods, iron in			
			Hyson, (see teas)			
			Holland, (see duck)			
			Iron, or steel wire, not exceeding No. 18,	5	pound	5.5
			Iron, or steel wire, over No. 18,	9	"	9.9
			" in bars or bolts, except manufactured by rolling,	45	cwt.	49.5
			Iron, in sheets, rods, or hoops,	250	"	275
			" in bars or bolts, when manufactured by rolling,	150	"	165
			Indigo,	15	pound	16.5
			Imperial, (see teas)			
			Lead, in pigs, bars, or sheets,	1	"	1.1
			" manufactured into shot,	2	"	2.2
			" red or white, dry, or ground in oil,	3	"	3.3
			Lisbon, (see wines)			
			Lump sugar,	10	"	11
			Loaf sugar,	12	"	13.2
			Manufactures of iron into bars or bolts, by rolling,	150	cwt.	165
			Manufacture of lead into shot,	2	pound	2.2
			Maderia, (see wines)			
			Mace,	100	"	110
			Muscatel raisins,	3	"	3.3
			Manufactured tobacco, other than snuff and segars,	10	"	11
			Molasses,	5	gallon	5.5
			Nails, copper	4	pound	4.4
			" composition,	4	"	4.4

TABLE II.

Of articles subject to specific rates of duty.	Importations in			
	Amer. ves.	Per	For. ves.	
Ale, in bottles,	15	gallon	16.5	
" otherwise than in bottles,	10	"	11	
Allum,	100	cwt.	110	
Almonds,	3	"	3.3	
Anchors,	150	cwt.	165	
Beer, in bottles,	15	gallon	16.5	
" otherwise than in bottles,	10	"	11	
Bottles, black glass quart,	144	gross	158.4	
Boots,	150	pair	165	
Bristles,	3	pound	3.3	
Bars, } iron in, excepting iron				
Bolts, } manufactured by rolling,	45	cwt.	49.5	
Bars, } iron in, when manufactured by rolling,	150	"	165	
Bolts, } tured by rolling,	1	pound	1.1	
Bars, lead in	4	"	4.4	
Bolts, copper	4	"	4.4	
" composition	3	"	3.3	
Bohea, (see teas)				
Brown sugar,	3	"	3.3	
Burgundy, (see wines)				
Cards, playing	30	pack	33	
Cables,	3	pound	3.3	
Cordage, tarred	3	"	3.3	
Cordage, untarred	4	"	4.4	
" yarns,	4	"	4.4	
" twines,	4	"	4.4	
" packthread,	4	"	4.4	
" seines,	4	"	4.4	
Candles, tallow	3	"	3.3	
" wax	6	"	6.6	
" spermaceti	6	"	6.6	
Chinese cassia,	6	"	6.6	
Cinnamon,	25	"	27.5	
Cloves,	25	"	27.5	
Cheese,	9	"	9.9	



3.3  
2.2  
5.5  
10

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7.5

3

4

5

5

4

Nails,	3	pound	3.3
Nutmegs,	60	"	66
Ochre, dry	1	"	1.1
Ochre, in oil,	1.5	"	1.65
Oil, spermaceti of foreign fish-	25	gallon	27.5
ing,			
Oil, whale or other fish oil of	15	"	16.5
foreign fishing,	25	"	27.5
Olive oil, in casks,			
Oporto, (see wines)			
Playing cards,	30	pack	33
Pepper,	8	pound	8.8
Pimento,	6	"	6.6
Plumbs,	3	"	3.3
Prunes,	3	"	3.3
Pack thread, (see cordage)			
Pickled, (see fish)			
Portugal, (see wines)			
Porter in bottles,	15	gallon	16.5
" otherwise than in bottles,	10	"	11
Paris, white	1	pound	1.1
Pigs, lead in	1	"	1.1
Red lead, dry or ground in oil,	3	"	3.3
Raisins, muscatel	3	"	3.3
" in jars,	3	"	3.3
" in boxes,	3	"	3.3
" all kinds of	2	"	2.2
Rhenish, (see wines)			
Rods, (see copper, composition,			
iron)			
Russia, (see duck)			
Ravens, (see duck)			
Steel,	100	cwt.	110
Segars,	250	thous.	275
Spirits, from grain,			
1st proof,	42	gallon	46.2
2d do.	45	"	49.5
3d do.	48	"	52.8
4th do.	52	"	57.2
5th do.	60	"	66
Above 5th do.	75	"	82.5
Spirits from other materials			
than grain, 1st proof,	38	"	41.8
2d do.	38	"	41.8
3d do.	42	"	46.2
4th do.	48	"	52.8
5th do.	57	"	62.7
above 5th do.	70	"	77
Shoes, of silk	30	pair	33
" of leather,	25	"	27.5
" for children,	15	"	16.5
Slippers, of silk,	30	"	33
" of leather,	25	"	27.5
" for children,	15	"	16.5
Spikes,	2	pound	2.2
" copper	4	"	4.4
" composition	4	"	4.4
Soap,	3	"	3.3
Shot, manufactured of lead,	2	"	2.2
Sugar, brown	3	"	3.3
" white clayed or powder-			
ed,	4	"	4.4
" lump,	10	"	11
" loaf,	12	"	13.2
" candy,	12	"	13.2
Snuff,	12	"	13.2
Sicily, (see wines)			
Steel wire, not exceeding No. 18.	5	"	5.5
" above No. 18.	9	"	9.9
Souchong, (see teas)			
Seines,	4	"	4.4
Sheets, iron in	250	cwt.	275

Sheets, lead in	1	pound	1.1
Salt,	20	b. 56lb	22
Spermaceti oil,	25	gallon	27.5
Tarred cordage,	3	pound	3.3
Tallow,	1	"	1.1
Tallow candles,	3	"	3.3
Teas from China,			
Bohea,	12	"	14
Souchong and other black,	25	"	34
Imperial, gunpowder and			
gomee,	50	"	68
Hyson and young hyson,	40	"	56
Hyson skin & other green,	28	"	38
" from any other place than			
China,			
Bohea,	14	"	15.4
Souchong and other black,	34	"	37.4
Imperial, gunpowder and			
gomee,	68	"	74.8
Hyson and young hyson,	56	"	61.6
Hyson skin & other green,	38	"	41.8
Tobacco, manufactured, other			
than snuff and segars,	10	"	11
Twines, (see cordage)			
Teneriff, (see wines)			
Tokay, (see wines)			
Untarred cordage, (see cord-			
age)			
Wax candles,	6	"	6.6
Whiting,	1	"	1.1
White, Paris	1	"	1.1
Wines, Maderia			
" Burgundy			
" Champaign			
" Rhenish &			
" Tokay			
" Sherry &			
" St. Lucar	60	"	66
On other wines not enu-			
merated, when import-			
ed in bottles or cases,	70	"	77
" Lisbon			
" Oporto			
" and other wines of	50	"	55
Portugal & Sicily,			
" Teneriff			
" Fayal & other wines			
of the Western	40	"	44
Islands,			
" All other wines when			
imported, otherwise			
than in cases and bot-			
tles,	25	"	27.5
White lead, dry or ground in			
oil,	3	pound	3.3
Wire, iron or steel, not exceed-			
ing No. 18,	5	"	5.5
Wire, iron or steel, above No. 18.	9	"	9.9
White, clayed, or powdered su-			
gar,	4	"	4.4
Window glass, (see glass)			
Yarns, (see cordage)			

N. B. It will be seen that (to the rates of duty imposed on goods, wares, and merchandise in American vessels) an addition of 10 per cent. has been made, when the importations are in foreign vessels, on all the foregoing ad valorem and specific articles, except on teas from China; in that instance alone the act makes the specific discrimination. The 3d section of the act provides that this additional duty of 10 per cent. shall not apply to goods, wares, and merchandise im-

ported in ships or vessels not of the United States, entitled by treaty, or by any act or acts of congress to be entered in the ports of the United States, on the payment of the same duties as are paid on goods, wares, and merchandise imported in ships or vessels of the United States.

## TABLE III.

*Of Articles free of Duties.*

Articles all imported for the use of the United States.  
 Apparatus, philosophical, specially imported by order and for the use of any society incorporated for philosophical or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or by order and for the use of any seminary of learning.  
 Anatomical preparations.  
 Animals imported for breed.  
 Apparel, wearing, and other personal baggage in actual use.  
 Antimony, regulus of  
 Antiquities, all collections of, specially imported, &c.\*  
 Books, specially imported, &c.  
 Busts, do. do.  
 Botany, specimens in  
 Baggage, personal, in actual use.  
 Bark of the cork tree, unmanufactured.  
 Burr stones, unwrought.  
 Bullion.  
 Brass, in pigs, bars, or plates.  
 " old, fit only to be remanufactured.  
 Barilla,  
 Brimstone or sulphur.  
 Brazil wood.  
 Braziletto.  
 Breed, animals imported for  
 Bars, brass in  
 " copper in  
 " tin in  
 Charts, specially imported, &c.  
 Casts, do. do.  
 Coins, cabinets of do. do.  
 Cork-tree, bark of, unmanufactured.  
 Coin, gold  
 " silver  
 Clay, unwrought.  
 Copper imported in any shape for the use of the mint.  
 Copper in pigs, bars, or plates, suited to the sheathing of ships.  
 Copper, old, fit only to be manufactured.  
 Camwood.  
 Collections of antiquities, specially imported, &c.  
 Cabinets of coins.  
 Calaminaris lapis.  
 Cloth rags of any kind.  
 Drawings, specially imported, &c.  
 Drawing do. do.  
 Die woods.  
 Engravings, specially imported, &c.  
 Etching or engraving, do.  
 Furs of all kinds undressed.  
 Fustic.  
 Gems, specially imported, &c.  
 Gold coin.  
 Hides, raw  
 Instruments, philosophical, specially imported, &c.

\* N. B. In all cases where the articles are stated as "specially imported," they are governed by the conditions and restrictions expressed under the head "apparatus philosophical."

Implements of trade of persons arriving in the United States.

Inventions, models of  
 Lapis calaminaris.  
 Log-wood.  
 Maps, specially imported.  
 Medals, do.  
 Modelling, do.  
 Mineralogy, specimens in  
 Models of inventions.  
 " of machinery.  
 Mint, copper in any shape imported for the use of  
 Natural history, specimens in  
 Nicaragua wood.  
 Old brass, fit only to be remanufactured.  
 " copper, do.  
 " pewter, do.  
 Philosophical apparatus, specially imported, &c.  
 Paintings, do. do.  
 Painting, do. do.  
 Plaister of Paris.  
 Plants.  
 Pewter, old, fit only to be remanufactured.  
 Preparations, anatomical  
 Personal baggage in actual use.  
 Pigs, brass in  
 Plates, brass in  
 Pigs, copper in  
 Plates, copper in, suited for the sheathing of ships,  
 Persons arriving in the United States, their tools  
 or implements of trade,  
 Regulus of antimony.  
 Rags of any kind of cloth.  
 Red wood.  
 Remanufactured, old brass, fit only to be  
 " copper, do.  
 " pewter, do.  
 Raw skins.  
 Statutes, specially imported, &c.  
 Sculpture, specimens of do.  
 Statuary, do.  
 Silver coin.  
 Skins, raw  
 Sulphur or brimstone.  
 Spelter.  
 Specimens of botany.  
 " in natural history.  
 " in mineralogy.  
 Stones, burr, unwrought.  
 Ships, copper in plates for sheathing  
 Sheathing copper in plates for ships.  
 Trees.  
 Tools of trade of persons arriving in the U. States.  
 Tin, pigs or bars in  
 Teutenague.  
 Trade implements; or tools of persons arriving in  
 the United States.  
 United States, all articles imported for the use of  
 Unmanufactured bark of the cork tree.  
 Unwrought burr stones.  
 Unwrought clay.  
 Undressed furs.  
 Unmanufactured wood of any kind.  
 Wearing apparel, and other personal baggage, in  
 actual use.  
 Woods for dying.  
 " unmanufactured, of any kind.  
 " Brazil  
 " log  
 " Nicaragua  
 " red  
 Zinc.

## MILITARY CLAIMS.

*Office of Claims for property lost, captured or destroyed, whilst in the military service of the United States, during the late war.*

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1816.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the act of the United States, passed the 9th day of April last, entitled, "An act to authorize the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed, while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes," that all claims provided for by the said act, must be presented at this office on or before the ninth day of April, in the year 1818; as if not presented within that period, they cannot be received, examined and decided on at this office.

*First Class of Cases.*

The claims provided for by the said act are, first, "Any volunteer or drafted militia-man, whether of cavalry, mounted riflemen, or infantry, who in the late war between the United States and Great Britain, has sustained damage by the loss of any horse which was killed in battle, or which has died in consequence of a wound therein received, or in consequence of failure on the part of the United States to furnish such horse with sufficient forage while in the service of the United States, shall be allowed and paid the value of such horse." This provision comprehends three descriptions of cases.

1st. An horse killed in battle.

2d. An horse dying in consequence of a wound received in battle.

3d. An horse dying in consequence of not being furnished with sufficient forage by the U. States.

To substantiate a claim of either description,

1st. The order of the government, authorizing the employment of the corps to which the original claimant belonged, or the subsequent acceptance of such corps, or approbation of its employment must be produced.

2d. The certificate of the officer, or surviving officer, commanding the claimant at the time of the accident on which the claim is founded, which certificate, if not given while the officer was in the service of the United States, must be sworn to; and in every case it must, if practicable, state the then value of the horse so killed or dying.—Before any other evidence will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to procure that which is above specified; and that the evidence which he shall produce in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain. In every case the evidence must be on oath, and the value of the horse so killed or dying ascertained. All evidence offered, must be taken in the manner hereinafter directed, and in all these cases the claimant must declare on oath, that he has not received another horse from any officer or agent of the government in lieu of the one lost.

*Second Class of Cases.*

"Any person, whether of cavalry, or mounted riflemen, or volunteers, who in the late war aforesaid, has sustained damage by the loss of an horse in consequence of the owner thereof being dismounted, or separated and detached from the same by order of the commanding officer, or in consequence of the rider being killed or wounded in battle, shall be allowed and paid the value of such horse at the time he was received into the public service." This class comprehends two descriptions of cases.

1st. When the owner has been dismounted or separated from, and detached from such horse by order of the commanding officer.

2d. When the rider has been killed or wounded in battle, and the horse lost in consequence thereof.

The same evidence, in all respects, which is required in the first class of cases, will be required in this.

*Third Class of Cases.*

"Any person who, in the late war aforesaid, has sustained damage by the loss, capture or destruction by an enemy, of any horse, mule, or wagon, cart, boat, sleigh, or harness, while such property was employed in the military service of the United States, either by impressment or by contract, except in cases where the risk to which the property would be exposed, was agreed to be incurred by the owner, if it shall appear that such loss, capture or destruction, was without any fault or negligence of the owner; and any person during the time aforesaid, who has sustained damage by the death of such horse, mule, or in consequence of failure on the part of the U. States to furnish sufficient forage while in the service aforesaid, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof."

This class comprehends two cases.

1st. The loss or destruction of property by an enemy, taken by impressment, or engaged by contract, in the military service of the United States, being either an horse, a mule, an ox, wagon, cart, boat, sleigh, or harness, excepting articles for which the owners had agreed to run all risks, or which were lost or destroyed by the fault or negligence of the owners.

2d. When an horse, mule or ox, so taken or employed, has died from the failure of the United States to furnish sufficient forage.

In the first of these cases, the claimant must produce the certificate of the officer or agent of the United States who impressed or contracted for the property above mentioned, and of the officer, or surviving officer, under whose immediate command it was taken or destroyed by an enemy. Such certificates, if such officers or agents at the time of giving them be not in the ordinary service of the United States, must be sworn to, and must positively state that the property was not lost or destroyed through the fault or negligence of the owner, and that the owner did not agree to run all risks. Furthermore, the usual hire of the articles so impressed or contracted for in the country in which they were employed must be stated.

In the second case, the certificate of the officer or agent of the United States, under whose command such horse, mule or ox, was employed at the time of his death, must be produced.

Before any other evidence will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to produce that which is above specified; and further, that the evidence which he offers in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain. In every case the evidence must state distinctly the time, place and manner of the loss, and the value thereof.

*Fourth Class of Cases.*

"Any person who, during the late war, has acted in the military service of the United States, as a volunteer or drafted militia-man, and who has furnished himself with arms and accoutrements, and has sustained loss by the capture or

destruction of them, without any fault or negligence on his part, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof."

This class comprehends two cases.

1st. The loss of such arms or accoutrements by the enemy.

2d. The loss of the same articles in any other way, without the fault or negligence of the owner.

This provision does not include the clothing of soldiers, or the clothing and arms of officers who, in all services, furnish at their own risk their own. The same evidence, in all respects, is required in this as in the first class, and moreover, that the loss did not happen from the fault or negligence of the owner.

"When any property has been impressed or taken, by public authority, for the use or subsistence of the army, during the late war, and the same shall have been destroyed, lost or consumed, the owner of such property shall be paid the value thereof, deducting therefrom the amount which has been paid, or may be claimed, for the use and risk of the same, while in the service aforesaid."

This provision relates to every species of property taken or impressed for the use and subsistence of the army, not comprehended in any of the preceding classes, and which shall have been in any manner destroyed, lost or consumed by the army, including in its scope all kinds of provisions, forage, fuel, articles for clothing, blankets, arms and ammunition; in fact, every thing for the use and equipment of an army.

In all these cases, the certificates of the officers or agents of the United States, taking or impressing any of the aforesaid articles, authenticated by the officer commanding the corps for whose use they were taken or impressed—and, furthermore, of the officers and agents under whose command the same were destroyed, lost or consumed, specifying the value of the articles so taken or impressed and destroyed, lost or consumed, and if any payment has been made for the use of the same, the amount of such payment, and if no payment has been made, the certificate must state that none has been made.

Before any other evidence will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to procure that which is above specified; and further, that the evidence which he offers in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain.

Under this provision, no claim can be admitted for any article which has not been taken by the orders of the commandant of the corps for whose use it may be stated to have been taken. For any taking, not so authorized, the party's redress is against the person committing it.

#### *Sixth and last Class of Cases.*

"When any person, during the late war, has sustained damage by the destruction of his house or building, while the same was occupied as a military deposit, under the authority of an officer or agent of the United States, he shall be allowed or paid the amount of such damage; provided, it shall appear that such occupation was the cause of such destruction."

In this case, the certificate of the officer or agent of the United States, under whose authority any such house or building was occupied, must be furnished. Before any other evidence as to this fact will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to procure such

certificate, and that the evidence which he shall offer in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain.

Furthermore, in all the cases submitted to this office, every claim must be accompanied by a statement, on oath, by every claimant, of all sums which he may have received, on account of such claim, from any officer, agent or department, of the government of the United States, and where he has received nothing, that fact also must be stated on oath by him.

It will be particularly noted by claimants, that the preceding rules of evidence generally, and more especially, apply to claims which shall not exceed in amount two hundred dollars, and that in all cases in which the claims in amount shall exceed two hundred dollars, a special commissioner will be employed to take testimony; but in these cases, as far as it shall be practicable, the same rules of evidence shall be observed.

In all cases, in which the officers or agents of the United States shall have taken or impressed property for the military service of the United States, which property, so taken or impressed, shall have been paid for by them, out of their private funds, or the value thereof recovered from them in due course of law, such officers or agents are entitled to the same remuneration to which the original owners of such property would be entitled, if such payment or recovery had not been made, and can settle their claims at this office, producing authentic vouchers for such payment or recovery. Nor will any original claimants be paid through this office, till they release all claims against such officers or agents of the U. States, on account of such taking or impressment.

In every case, no claim will be paid but to the persons originally entitled to receive the same; or, in case of his death, to his legal representative, or in either event, attorney, duly appointed. When attorneys shall be employed, it is recommended to the parties interested, to have their powers executed in due form.

All evidence offered must be sworn to, except the certificates of officers, who, at the time of giving them, shall be in the military service of the United States, before some Judge of the U. States, or of the States or Territories of the United States, or mayor or chief magistrate of any city, town or borough within the same, or a justice of the peace of any state or territory of the United States duly authorized to administer oaths, of which authority, proof must be furnished either by a certificate under the seal of any State or Territory, or the clerk or prothonotary of any court within the same. But the seal of any city, town, or borough, or the attestation of any Judge of the U. S. will require no further authentication.

An office is opened on Capitol Hill in the City of Washington, in the building occupied by Congress during its last session, for the reception of the foregoing claims.

The printers in the United States, or Territories thereof, who are employed to print the Laws of the United States, are requested to publish this notice for eight weeks successively, once a week, and send their bills to this office for payment.

All persons who have business with this office, are requested to address their letters to the subscriber as commissioner, which will be transmitted free of postage

**RICHARD BLAND LEE,**  
*Commissioner of Claims, &c.*



## \* EDUCATION.

[The friends of learning in the general assembly are respectfully presented with an opportunity of perusing the following most able and valuable letter on the subject of education, proceeding from the pen of Mr. Jefferson. It presents in a commanding light the great objects in the view of those citizens who have sought the establishment of a seminary of learning in the county of Albemarle, under the denomination of the Central College. Would not the general assembly consult the best interests of the people, in giving efficient support to the plans of public instruction so liberal and expanded, by an immediate appropriation to that object of a portion of the debt due to this State from the United States?—[*Richmond Enquirer*.

MONTICELLO, SEPT. 7, 1814.

*Peter Carr, President of the Board of Trustees.*

DEAR SIR,—On the subject of the academy or college proposed to be established in our neighbourhood, I promised the trustees that I would prepare for them a plan, adapted, in the first instance, to our slender funds, but susceptible of being enlarged, either by their own growth, or by accession from other quarters. I have long entertained the hope that this, our native State, would take up the subject of education, and make an establishment, either with or without incorporation, into that of William and Mary, where every branch of science deemed useful at this day, should be taught in its highest degree. With this view, I have lost no occasion of making myself acquainted with the organization of the best seminaries in other countries, and with the opinions of the most enlightened individuals on the subject of the sciences, worthy of a place in such an institution. In order to prepare what I had promised our trustees, I have lately revised these several plans with attention, and I am struck with the diversity of arrangement observable in them, no two being alike. Yet have no doubt that these several arrangements have been the subject of mature reflection, by wise and learned men, who, contemplating local circumstances, have adapted them to the condition of the section of society for which they have been framed. I am strengthened in this conclusion by an examination of each separately, and a conviction that no one of them, if adopted without change, would be suited to the circumstances and pursuits of our country. The example they have set, then, is authority for us to select from their different institutions the materials which are good for us, and with them to erect a structure, whose arrangement shall correspond with our own social condition, and shall admit of enlargement in proportion to the encouragements it may merit and receive. As I may not be able to attend the meetings of the trustees, I will make you the depository of my ideas on the subject, which may be corrected as you proceed, by the better views of others, and adapted, from time to time, to the prospects which open upon us, and which cannot now be specifically seen and provided for.

In the first place, we must ascertain with precision the object of our institution, by taking a survey of the general field of science, and making out the portion we mean to occupy at first, and the ultimate attention of our views beyond that, should

we be enabled to render it in the end as comprehensive as we would wish.

## I. ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

It is highly interesting to our country, and it is the duty of its functionaries, to provide that every citizen in it should receive an education proportioned to the condition and pursuits of his life. The mass of our citizens may be divided into two classes, the laboring and the learned. The laboring will need the first grade of education to qualify them for their pursuits and duties; the learned will need it as a foundation for further acquirements. A plan was formerly proposed to the legislature of this State, for laying off every county into hundreds or wards of 5 or 6 miles square, within each of which should be a school, for the education of the children of the ward, wherein they should receive three years instruction gratis, in reading, writing, arithmetic as far as fractions, the roots and ratios, and geography. The legislature at one time tried an ineffectual expedient for introducing this plan, which having failed, it is hoped they will some day resume it in a more promising form.

## II. GENERAL SCHOOLS.

At the discharge of the pupils from the elementary schools, the two classes separate; those destined for labor will engage in the business of agriculture, or enter into apprenticeships to such handicraft art as may be their choice; their companions destined to the pursuits of science, will proceed to the college, which will consist, 1st, of GENERAL Schools, and 2d, of PROFESSIONAL Schools. The GENERAL Schools will constitute the 2d grade of education.

The learned class may still be subdivided into two sections: 1. Those who are destined for learned professions, as a means of livelihood; and 2. The wealthy who, possessing independent fortunes, may aspire to share in conducting the affairs of the nation, or to live with usefulness and respect in the private ranks of life. Both of these sections will require instruction in all the higher branches of science, the wealthy to qualify them for either public or private life; the professional section will need these branches, especially, which are the basis of their future profession, and a general knowledge of the others, as auxiliary to that, and necessary to their standing, and associating with the scientific class. All the branches then of useful science ought to be taught in the General Schools, to a competent extent, in the first instance. These sciences may be arranged into three departments, not rigorously scientific indeed, but sufficiently so for our purpose. These are,

## I. Language. II. Mathematics. III. Philosophy.

I. LANGUAGE. In the first department, I would arrange, as distinct sciences, 1. Languages & History, ancient and modern: 2. Grammar: 3. Belles Lettres: 4. Rhetoric and Oratory: 5. A school for the deaf, dumb and blind. History is here associated with Languages, not as a kindred subject, but on a principle of economy, because both may be attained by the same course of reading, if books are selected with that view.

II. MATHEMATICS. In the department of Mathematics, I should place distinctly, 1. Mathematics pure: 2. Physico-Mathematics: 3. Physics: 4. Chemistry: 5. Natural History, to wit, Mineralogy: 6. Botany: and 7. Zoology: 8. Anatomy: 9. the Theory of Medicine.

**III. PHILOSOPHY.** In the Philosophical department, I should distinguish, 1. Ideology: 2. Ethics: 3. the law of Nature and Nations: 4. Government: 5. Political Economy. But, some of these terms being used by different writers, in different degrees of extension, I will define exactly what I mean to comprehend in each of them.

1. 3. Within the term of Belles Lettres, I include Poetry and Composition generally, and Criticism.

II. 1. I consider Pure Mathematics as the science of 1. Numbers, and 2. Measure in the abstract: that of Numbers comprehending Arithmetic; Algebra and Fluxions; that of Measure, (under the general appellation of Geometry,) comprehending Trigonometry, plane and spherical, Conic sections, and transcendental curves.

II. 2. **PHYSICO MATHEMATICS** treat of Physical subjects by the aid of Mathematical calculation. These are Mechanics, Statistics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Hydrodynamics, Navigation, Astronomy, Geography, Optics, Pneumatics, Acoustics.

H. 3. **PHYSICS OR NATURAL PHILOSOPHY**, [not entering the limits of Chemistry,] treat of natural substances, their properties mutual relations, and action. They particularly examine the subjects of motion, attraction, magnetism, electricity, galvanism, light, meteorology, with an &c. not easily enumerated. These definitions and specifications render immaterial the question whether I use the generic terms in the exact degree of comprehension in which others use them; to be understood is all that is necessary to the present object.

### III. PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

At the close of this course, the Students separate, the wealthy retiring, with a sufficient stock of knowledge, to improve themselves to any degree to which their views may lead them, and the professional section to the **PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS**, constituting the **III GRADE** of education, and teaching the particular sciences which the individuals of this section mean to pursue, with more minuteness and detail than was within the scope of the general school for the 2d grade of instruction. In these **PROFESSIONAL** schools, each science is to be taught in the highest degree it has yet attained. They are to be in the

1st. *Department*, the Fine arts, to wit. Civil Architecture, Gardening, Painting, Sculpture, and the theory of Music. In the

2d. *Department*, Architecture, Military and Naval Projectiles, Rural Economy [comprehending Agriculture, Horticulture, and Veterinary.] Technical Philosophy, the practice of Medicine, Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Surgery. In the

3d. *Department*, Theology and Ecclesiastical History, Law, Municipal and Foreign.

To these professional schools will come those who separated at the close of their 1st Elementary course, to wit:

The Lawyer to the school of law.

The Ecclesiastic to that of Theology and Ecclesiastical History.

The Physician to those of the practice of Medicine, Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Surgery.

The Military man to that of Military and Naval Architecture and Projectiles.

The Agricultor to that of Rural Economy.

The Gentleman, the Architect, the Pleasure Gardener, the Painter and Musician, to the school of Fine Arts.

And to that of Technical Philosophy will come the mariner, carpenter, ship-wright, plough-wright, wheel wright, mill wright, pump maker, clock-maker, machinist, optician, metallurgist, founder, cutler, druggist, brewer, vintner, distiller, dyer, painter, bleacher, soap-maker, tanner, powder-maker, salt-maker, glass maker, to learn as much as shall be necessary to pursue their art understandingly, of the sciences of geometry, mechanics, statistics, hydrostatics, hydraulics, hydrodynamics, navigation, astronomy, geography, optics, pneumatics, accoustics, physics, chemistry, natural history, botany, mineralogy, and pharmacy.

The school of Technical Philosophy will differ essentially in its functions from the other professional schools. The others are instituted to ramify and dilate the particular sciences taught in the schools of the 2d grade on a general scale only. The Technical school is to abridge those which were taught there too much in extenso for the limited wants of the artificer or practical man. These artificers must be grouped together, according to the particular branch of science in which they need elementary and practical instruction, and a special lecture or lectures should be prepared for each group—and these lectures should be given in the evening, so as not to interrupt the labors of the day. This school particularly should be maintained wholly at the public expense, on the same principles with that of the ward schools. Through the whole of the Collegiate course, at the hours of recreation on certain days, all the students should be taught the manual exercise, military evolutions and manœuvres, should be under a standing organization as a military corps and with proper officers to train and command them.

A tabular statement of this distribution of the sciences will place the system of instruction more particularly in view:

I. *Or Elementary Grade in the Ward Schools.*  
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography.

II. *Or General Grade.*

1. Language and History, ancient and modern.  
2. Mathematics, viz.

Mathematics pure.  
Physico-Mathematics.  
Physics.  
Chemistry.  
Anatomy.  
Theory of Medicine,  
Zoology.  
Botany.  
Mineralogy.

3. Philosophy, viz.

Ideology.  
Ethics.  
Law of Nature and Nations.  
Government.  
Political Economy.

III. *Or Professional Grade.*

Theology and Ecclesiastical History.  
Law, Municipal and Foreign.  
Practice of Medicine.  
Materia Medica and Pharmacy.  
Surgery.  
Architecture, Military and Naval, and Projectiles.  
Technical Philosophy.  
Rural Economy.  
Fine Arts.

On this survey of the field of science, I recur to the question what portion of it do we mark out

for the occupation of our institution? With the first grade of education we shall have nothing to do. The sciences of the second grade are our first object; and to adapt them to our slender beginnings, we must separate them into groups, comprehending many sciences each, and greatly more in the first instance, than ought to be imposed on, or can be competently conducted by a single professor permanently. They must be subdivided from time to time, as our means increase, until each professor shall have no more under his care than he can attend to with advantage to his pupils and ease to himself. In the further advance of our resources, the professional schools must be introduced and professorships established for them also.—For the present, we may group the sciences into professorships, as follows—subject, however, to be changed according to the qualifications of the persons we may be able to engage.

I.—*Professorship*—Language and History, (ancient and modern,) Belles Lettres, Rhetoric and Oratory.

II.—*Professorship*—Mathematics pure, Physico-Mathematics, Physics, Anatomy, Medicine, Theology.

III.—*Professorship*—Chemistry, Zoology, Botany, Mineralogy.

IV.—*Professorship*—Philosophy.

The organization of the branch of the Institution which respects its government, police, and economy, depending on principles which have no affinity with those of its instruction, may be the subject of separate and subsequent consideration.

With this tribute of duty to the Board of Trustees, accept the assurance of my great esteem and consideration.

TH: JEFFERSON.

#### THE MUTINEERS OF THE BOUNTY.

We republish the following interesting narrative from the English Quarterly Review, and at the same time, we cannot but express our regret that these interesting strangers have come in contact with civilized depravity. It would have presented a curious subject of speculation to philosophy, a century hence, to ascertain what would have been the modes of dress; what the code of crimes; what their religious rites; what the customs; what the manners; what the laws; what the mode of acquiring, of preserving and transmitting property; what the circulating medium; what the amusements, and, in short, what would have been all the relations of social life in a people who had no intercourse with the civilized world. Such a state of existence has only hitherto existed in the dreams of the Poet, and the reveries of the Philosopher. It would have put the reality of such speculations to the severities of experience. It would have thrown light upon speculations founded on the supposed primeval state of man, previous to any recognized system of government. In short, it may well be doubted whether there is another people on the face of the earth, in the precise state of circumstances with those interesting strangers. But we can conceive

that this premature discovery will entirely obliterate all the manners and customs of this people. They will now be made acquainted with the manners of European civilized life. A hogshead of spirituous liquor will introduce amongst this people the germ of that depravity which characterizes the refinements of vice, in what is [falsely] called civilized society. Paternal and filial affection will be weakened—husbands and wives will lose their fidelity—chastity its charms—industry its serenity—honesty its proud and open independence, and religion its sincerity.

It is well known that in the year 1789, his majesty's armed vessel the *Bounty*, while employed in conveying the bread-fruit tree from Otaheite to the British colonies in the West-Indies, was taken from her commander, Lieutenant William Bligh, by a part of the crew, who, headed by Fletcher Christian, a master's mate, mutinied off the Island of Tofoa, put the lieutenant, with the remainder of the crew, consisting of eighteen persons, into the launch, which after a passage of 1200 leagues providentially arrived at a Dutch settlement on the island of Timor. The mutineers, twenty-five in number, were supposed, from some expressions which escaped them when the launch was turned adrift, to have made sail towards Otaheite. As soon as this circumstance was made known to the Admiralty, Captain Edwards was ordered to proceed in the *Pandora* to that island, and endeavor to discover and bring to England the *Bounty*, with such of the crew as he might be able to secure. On his arrival in March 1791, at Matavai Bay, in Otaheite, four of the mutineers came voluntarily on board the *Pandora* to surrender themselves;<sup>a</sup> and from information given them ten others,<sup>b</sup> (the whole number alive upon the island) were in the course of a few days taken; and, with the exception of four, who perished in the wreck of the *Pandora* near Endeavor Strait,<sup>c</sup> conveyed to England for trial before a court-martial, which adjudged six of them to suffer death,<sup>d</sup> and acquitted the other four.<sup>e</sup>

From the accounts given by these men, as well as from documents that were preserved, it appeared that as soon as Lieut. Bligh had been driven from the ship, the twenty-five mutineers proceeded with her to Toobouai, where they proposed to settle; but the place being found to hold out little encouragement, they returned to Otaheite, and having there laid in a large supply of stock, they once more took their departure for Toobouai, carrying with them eight men, nine women, and seven boys, natives of Otaheite. They commenced, on their second arrival, the building of a forte, but by divisions among themselves, and

<sup>a</sup> Namely—Peter Heywood, midshipman; George Stewart, do.; Joseph Coleman, armourer; Richard Skinner, seaman.

<sup>b</sup> Namely—James Morrison, boatswain's mate; Charles Norman, carpenter's mate; Thomas McIntosh, carpenter's crew; Thomas Ellison, Henry Hilbraut, Thomas Burkitt, John Millward, John Summer, Wm. Muspratt, and Michael Byrn, seamen.

<sup>c</sup> Drowned—George Stewart, Richard Skinner, Henry Hilbraut, John Summer.

<sup>d</sup> Namely—Peter Heywood, James Morrison, Thomas Ellison, Thomas Burkitt, John Millward, William Muspratt.

To the two first of these, his majesty's royal pardon was extended, at the earnest recommendation of the Court, and the last was respited, and afterwards pardoned.

<sup>e</sup> Namely—Charles Norman, Joseph Colman, Thomas McIntosh, Michael Byrn.



quarrels among the natives, the design was abandoned. Christian, the leader, also very soon discovered, that his authority over his accomplices was at an end; he therefore proposed that they should return to Otaheite; that as many as chose it should be put on shore at that place, and that the rest should proceed in the ship to any other place they might think proper. Accordingly, they once more put to sea, and reached Matavai on the 20th September, 1789.

Here sixteen of the five and twenty desired to be landed—fourteen of whom, as already mentioned, were taken on board of the Pandora—of the other two,\* as reported by Coleman, the first who surrendered himself to captain Edwards, one had been made a chief, killed his companion, and was shortly afterwards murdered himself by the natives.

Christian, with the remaining eight of the mutineers, having taken on board several of the natives of Otaheite, the greater part women, put to sea on the night between the 21st and 22d September, 1789. In the morning the ship was discovered from Point Venus, steering in a north westerly direction; and here terminate the accounts given by the mutineers who were either taken or surrendered themselves at Matavai Bay. They stated, however, that Christian, on the night of his departure, was heard to declare that he should seek for some uninhabited island, and having established his party, break up the ship; but all endeavors of Captain Edwards to gain intelligence either of the ship or her crew at any of the numerous islands visited by the Pandora, failed.

From this period, no information respecting Christian or his companions, reached England for twenty years; when about the beginning of the year 1809, Sir Sidney Smith, then commander in chief on the Brazil station, transmitted to the Admiralty a paper which he had received from Lieut. Fitzmaurice, purporting to be an extract from the log-book of Captain Folger, of the American ship Topaz, dated "Valparaiso, 10th October, 1808." This we partly verified in our Review of Dentrecaesteaux's Voyage, by ascertaining that the Bounty had on board a chronometer made by Kendal, and that there was on board a man of the name of Alexander Smith, a native of London.

About the commencement of the present year, Rear-Admiral Hotham, when cruising off New-London, received a letter addressed to the Lords of the Admiralty, of which the following is a copy, together with the azimuth compass to which it refers:

"NANTUCKET, 1st March, 1813.

"My Lords,

"The remarkable circumstance which took place on my last voyage to the Pacific Ocean, will, I trust, plead my apology for addressing your Lordships at this time. In February 1808, I touched at Pitcairn's Island, in latitude 25, 02, S. longitude 130, W. from Greenwich. My principal object was to procure Seal Skins for the China market; and from the account given of the island, in Captain Carteret's voyage, I supposed it was uninhabited; but on approaching the shore in my boat, I was met by three young men in a double canoe with a present, consisting of some fruit and a hog. They spoke to me in the English language,

\* Churchill and Thompson.

and informed me that they were born on the island; and that their father was an Englishman, who had sailed with Captain Bligh.

After discoursing with them a short time, I landed with them, and found an Englishman of the name of Alexander Smith, who informed me that he was one of the Bounty's crew, and that after putting Captain Bligh in the boat, with half the ship's company, they returned to Otaheite, where part of the crew chose to tarry; but Mr. Christian with eight others, including himself, preferred going to a more remote place: and after making a short stay at Otaheite, where they took wives and six men servants, proceeded to Pitcairn's island, where they destroyed the ship, after taking every thing out of her which they thought would be useful to them. About six years after they landed at this place, their servants attacked and killed all the English, excepting the informant, and he was severely wounded. The same night the Otaheitan widows arose and murdered all their countrymen, leaving Smith with the widows and children, where he has resided ever since without being resisted.

"I remained but a short time on the island, and on leaving it, Smith presented me a time-piece, and an azimuth compass, which he told me belonged to the Bounty. The time-keeper was taken from me by the governor of the island of Juan Fernandez, after I had had it in my possession about six weeks. The compass I put in repair on board of my ship, and made use of it on my homeward passage, since which a new card has been put to it by an instrument maker in Boston. I now forward it to your Lordships, thinking there will be a kind of satisfaction in receiving it, merely from the extraordinary circumstances attending it.

Signed MAYHEW FOLGER."

Nearly about the same time, a further account of these interesting people was received from Vice Admiral Dixon, in a letter addressed to him by Sir Thomas Staines, of his Majesty's ship Briton, of which the following is a copy:

"BRITON, VALPARAISO, 18th Oct. 1814.

"Sir,

"I have the honor to inform you that on my passage from the Marquesas Islands to this port, on the morning of the 17th September, I fell in with an island where none is laid down in the Admiralty or other charts, according to the several chronometers of the Briton and Tagus. I therefore hove to, until day-light, and then closed to ascertain whether it was inhabited, which I soon discovered it to be, and to my great astonishment found that every individual on the island, forty in number, spoke very good English. They prove to be the descendants of the deluded crew of the Bounty, which from Otaheite proceeded to the above mentioned island, where the ship was burnt.

"Christian appeared to have been the leader and sole cause of the mutiny in that ship. A venerable old man, named John Adams,\* is the only surviving Englishman of those who last quitted Otaheite in her, and whose exemplary conduct and fatherly care of the whole of the little colony, could not but command admiration. The pious manner in which all those born on the island have been reared, the correct sense of religion which have been instilled in their young minds by this old

\* There was no such name in the Bounty's crew; he must have assumed it in lieu of his real name, Alexander Smith.



man, has given him the pre-eminence over the whole of them, to whom they look up as the father of the whole, and one family.

"A son of Christian's was the first born on the island, now about twenty-five years of age, (named Thursday October Christian) the elder Christian fell a sacrifice to the jealousy of an Otaheitean man, within three or four years after their arrival on the island. They were accompanied thither by six Otaheitean men, and twelve women: the former were all swept away by desperate contentions between them and the Englishmen, and five of the latter have died at different periods, leaving at present only one man and seven women of the original settlers.

"The island must undoubtedly be that called Pitcairn's, although erroneously laid down in the charts. We had the meridian sun close to it, which gave us 25, 7, S. latitude, and 130, 25, W. longitude, by chronometers of the Briton and Tagus.

"It is abundant in yams, plantains, hogs, goats, and fowls, but afford no shelter for a ship or vessel of any description; neither could a ship water there without great difficulty.

"I cannot, however, refrain from offering my opinion, that it is well worthy the attention of our laudable religious societies, particularly that for propagating the Christian Religion, the whole of the inhabitants speaking the Otaheitean tongue as well as English.

"During the whole of the time they have been on the island, only one ship has ever communicated with them, which took place about six years since by an American ship called the Topaz, of Boston, Mayhew Folger, master.

"The island is completely iron-bound, with rocky shores, and landing in boats at all times difficult, although safe to approach within a short distance in a ship.

Signed,

"T. STAINES."

We have been favored with some further particulars on this singular society, which, we doubt not, will interest our readers as much as they have ourselves. As the real position of the island was ascertained to be so far distant from that in which it is usually laid down in the charts, and as the captains of the Briton and the Tagus seem to have still considered it as uninhabited, they were not a little surprised, on approaching its shores, to behold plantations regularly laid out, and huts and houses more neatly constructed than those on the Marquesas islands. When about two miles from the above, some natives were observed bringing down their canoes on their shoulders, dashing through a heavy surf, and paddling off to the ships; but their astonishment was unbounded on hearing one of them, on approaching the ship, call out in the English language—"Won't you heave us a rope?"

The first man who got on board the Briton soon proved who they were. His name, he said, was Thursday October Christian, the first born on the island. He was then about five and twenty years of age, and is described as a fine young man about six feet high; his hair deep black; his countenance open and interesting; of a brownish cast, but free from that mixture of a reddish tint which prevails on the Pacific Islands; his dress was a piece of cloth round his loins, and a straw hat ornamented with the black feathers of the domestic fowl. "With a great share of good humour,"

says Captain Pipon, "we were glad to trace in his benevolent countenance all the features of an honest English face." "I must confess," he continues, "I could not survey this interesting person without feelings of tenderness and compassion." His companion was named George Young, a fine youth of 17 or 18 years of age.

If the astonishment of the captains was great on hearing their first salutation in English, their surprise and interest were not a little increased on Sir Thomas Staines taken the youths below and setting before them something to eat, when one of them rose up and placing his hands in a posture of devotion, distinctly repeated, and in a pleasing tone and manner, "For what we are going to receive, the Lord make us truly thankful."

They expressed great surprise on seeing a cow on board the Briton, and were in doubt whether she was a great goat, or a horned sow.

The two captains of his Majesty's ships accompanied these young men on shore. With some difficulty and a good wetting, and with the assistance of their conductors, they accomplished a landing through the surf, and were soon after met by John Adams, a man between fifty and sixty years of age, who conducted them to his house. His wife accompanied him, a very old lady, blind with age. He was at first alarmed lest the visit was to apprehend him; but on being told that they were perfectly ignorant of his existence, he was relieved from his anxiety. Being once assured that this visit was of a peaceable nature, it is impossible to describe the joy these poor people manifested on seeing those whom they were pleased to consider as their countrymen. Yams, coconuts, and other fruits, with fine fresh eggs, were laid before them; and the old man would have killed and dressed a hog for his visitors, but time would not allow them to partake of his intended feast.

This interesting new colony, it seemed, now consisted of about forty-six persons, mostly grown up young people, besides a number of infants. The young men, all born on the island, were very athletic, and of the finest forms, their countenances open and pleasing, indicating much benevolence and goodness of heart: but the young women are objects of particular admiration—tall, robust, and beautifully formed, their faces beaming with smiles and unruffled good-humour, but wearing a degree of modesty and bashfulness that would do honour to the most virtuous nation on earth: their teeth, like ivory, were regular and beautiful, without a single exception; and all of them, both male and female, had the most marked English features. The clothing of the young females consisted of a piece of linen reaching from the waist to the knees, and generally a sort of mantle thrown loosely over the shoulders, and hanging as low as the ankles: but this covering appeared to be intended chiefly as a protection against the sun and the weather, as it was frequently laid aside—and then the upper part of the body was entirely exposed, and it is not possible to conceive more beautiful forms than they exhibited. They sometimes wreath caps or bonnets for the head in the most tasty manner, to protect the face from the rays of the sun; and though, as Capt. Pipon observes, they have only had the instruction of their Otaheitean mothers, "our dress-makers in London would be delighted with the simplicity, and yet elegant taste, of these untaught females."

Their native modesty, assisted by a proper sense of religion & morality instilled into their youthful minds by John Adams, has hitherto preserved these interesting people perfectly chaste and free from all kinds of debauchery. Adams assured the visitors, that since Christian's death there had not been a single instance of any young woman proving unchaste; nor any attempt at seduction on the part of the men. They all labour while young in the cultivation of the ground; and when possessed of a sufficient quantity of cleared land, and of stock to maintain a family, they are allowed to marry, but always with the consent of Adams, who unites them by a sort of marriage ceremony of his own.

The greatest harmony prevailed in the little society; their only quarrels, and these rarely happened, being according to their own expression, *quarrels of the mouth*; they are honest in their dealings, which consists of bartering different articles for mutual accommodation.

Their habitations are extremely neat. The little village of Pitcairn forms a pretty square, the houses at the upper end of which are occupied by the patriarch John Adams, and his family, consisting of his old blind wife and three daughters from fifteen to eighteen years of age, and a boy of eleven; a daughter of his wife by a former husband, and a son-in-law. On the opposite side is the dwelling of Thursday October Christian, and in the centre is a smooth verdant lawn on which the poultry are let loose, fenced in so as to prevent the intrusion of the domestic quadrupeds. All that was done was obviously undertaken on a settled plan, unlike to any to be met with on the other islands. In their houses too they had a good deal of decent furniture, consisting of beds laid upon bedsteads, with neat covering; they had also tables, and large chests to contain their valuables and clothing, which is made from the bark of a certain tree, prepared chiefly by the elder Otaheitan females. Adams' house consisted of two rooms, and the windows had shutters to pull to at night. The younger part of the sex are, as before stated, employed with their brothers, under the direction of their common father Adams, in the culture of the ground, which produces coconuts, bananas, the bread fruit tree, yams, sweet potatoes, and turnips. They have also plenty of hogs and goats, the woods abound with a species of wild hog, and the coast of the island with several kinds of good fish.

Their agricultural implements are made, by themselves from iron supplied by the Bounty, which with great labour they beat out into spades, hatchets, crows, &c. This was not all. The good old man kept a regular journal, in which was entered the nature and quantity of work performed by each family, what each had received, and what was due on account. There was, it seems, besides private property, a sort of general stock out of which articles were issued on account to the several members of the community; and for mutual accommodation exchanges of one kind of provision for another were very frequent, as salt, for fresh provisions, vegetables and fruit for poultry, fish, &c. also when the stores of one family were low or wholly expended, a fresh supply was raised from another, or out of the general stock, to be repaid when circumstances were more favourable;—all of which was carefully noted down in John Adams' Journal.

But what is more gratifying of all to visitors

was the simple and unaffected manner in which they returned thanks to the Almighty for the many blessings they enjoyed. They never failed to say grace before and after meals, to pray every morning at sun-rise, and they frequently repeated the Lord's Prayer and Creed. "It was truly pleasing," says Capt. Pipon, "to see these poor people so well disposed, to listen so attentively to moral instruction, to believe in the attributes of God, and to place their reliance on divine goodness." The day on which the two captains landed was Saturday, the 17th of September; but by John Adams' account it was Sunday the 18th, and they were keeping the Sabbath by making it a day of rest and of prayer. This was occasioned by the Bounty having proceeded thither by the eastern route, and our frigates having gone to the westward; and the Topaz found them right according to his own reckoning, she having also approached the island from the eastward. Every ship from Europe proceeding to Pitcairn's island round the Cape of Good Hope will find them a day later—as those who approach them round Cape Horn, a day in advance, as was the case with Capt. Folger and the Capt. Sir T. Stains and Pipon.

The visit of the Topaz, is of course, as a notable circumstance, marked down in John Adams' journal. The first ship that appeared off the island was on the 27th December, 1795: but as she did not approach the land, they could not make out to what nation she belonged. A second appeared some time after, but did not attempt to communicate with them. A third came sufficiently near to see the natives and the habitations, but did not attempt to send a boat on shore; which is the less surprising, considering the uniform ruggedness of the coast, the total want of shelter, and the almost constant and violent breaking of the sea against the cliffs. The good old man was anxious to know what was going on in the old world, and they had means of gratifying his curiosity by supplying him with some magazines and modern publications. His library consisted of the books that belonged to Admiral Bligh, but the visitors had not time to inspect them.

They inquired particularly after Fletcher Christian. This ill-fated young man, it seems, was never happy after the rash and inconsiderate step which he had taken; he became sullen and morose, and practised the very same kind of conduct towards his companions in guilt which he and they so loudly complained against in their late commander. Disappointed in his expectations at Otaheite and the Friendly Islands, and most probably dreading a discovery, this deluded youth committed himself and his remaining confederates to the mere chance of being cast upon some desert island, and chance threw them on that of Pitcairn. Finding no anchorage near it, he ran the ship upon the rocks, cleared her of the live stock and other articles which they had been supplied with at Otaheite, when he set her on fire, that no trace of inhabitants might be visible, and all hope of escape cut off from himself and his wretched followers. He soon, however, disgusted both his own countrymen and the Otaheitan, by his oppressive and tyrannical conduct; they divided into parties, and disputes, and affrays, and murders were the consequence. His Otaheitan wife died within a twelve-month from their landing

after which he carried off one that belonged to an Otaheitan man, who watched for an opportunity of taking his revenge, and shot him dead while digging in his own field. Thus terminated the miserable existence of this deluded young man, who was neither deficient in talent nor energy, nor in connections, and who might have risen in the service, and become an ornament to his profession.

John Adams declared, as it was natural enough he should do, his abhorrence of the crime in which he was implicated, and said that he was sick at the time in his hammock. This, we understand, is not true, though he was not particularly active in the mutiny; he expressed the utmost willingness to surrender himself and be taken to England; indeed he rather seemed to have an inclination to revisit his native country, but the young men and women flocked round him, and with tears and intreaties begged that their father and protector might not be taken from them, for without him they must all perish. It would have been an act of the greatest inhumanity to remove him from the island; and it is hardly necessary to add, that Sir Thomas Staines lent a willing ear to their entreaties, thinking, no doubt, as we feel strongly disposed to think, that if he were even among the most guilty, his care and success in instilling religious and moral principles into the minds of this young and interesting society, have, in a great degree, redeemed his crimes.

The island is about 6 miles long by 3 broad, covered with wood, and the soil of course very rich: situated under the parallel of 25, S. latitude, and in the midst of such a wide expanse of ocean, the climate must be fine, and admirably adapted for the reception of all the vegetable productions of every part of the habitable globe. Small, therefore, as Pitcairn's island may appear, there can be little doubt that it is capable of supporting many inhabitants; and the present stock being of so good a description, we trust they will not be neglected. In the course of time the patriarch must go hence; and we think it would be exceedingly desirable that the British nation should provide for such an event by sending out, not an ignorant and idle evangelical missionary, but some zealous and intelligent instructors, together with a few persons capable of teaching the useful trades or professions. On Pitcairn's island there are better materials to work upon, than the missionaries have yet been so fortunate as to meet with, and the best results may reasonably be expected. Something we are bound to do for these blameless and interesting people. The articles recommended by Capt. Phipps appear to be highly proper; cooking utensils, implements of agriculture, maize or the Indian corn, the orange tree from Valparaiso, a most grateful fruit in a warm climate, and not known in the Pacific islands; and that root of plenty, not of poverty, as a wretched scribbler has called it, the potatoe; bibles, prayer-books, and a proper selection of other books, with paper, and other implements of writing. The visitors supplied them with some tools, kettles, and other articles, such as the high surf would permit them to land, but to no great extent: many things are still wanted for their ease and comfort. The descendants of these people, by keeping up the Otaheitan language, which the present race speak fluently, might be the means of civilizing the multitudes of fine people scattered over the in-

numerable islands of the Great Pacific. We have only to add, that Pitcairn's Island seems to be so fortified by nature as to oppose an invincible barrier to an invading enemy; there is no spot apparently, where a boat can land with safety; and, perhaps, not more than one where it can land at all: an everlasting swell of the ocean rolls in on every side, and breaks into foam against its rocky and iron bound shore.

O happy people! happy in your sequestered state! May no civilized barbarian lay waste your peaceful abodes; no hoary proficient in swinish sensuality rob you of that innocence and simplicity which it is peculiarly your present lot to enjoy.

*From the Harrisonburg Observer.*

#### VARIATIONS OF THE COMPASS.

Under the impression that the variation was still westerly, but not so much as it is generally supposed, we, on the 23d inst. resolved to determine its quantity. This we did by a true meridian line, and found it two degrees easterly.—Unwilling to suppose that the needle could steal such a march on all our surveyors, we ascribed much to local attraction. To detect this, if possible, we took three different bearings from the Plough and Harrow Post-Office, and at considerable distances. These courses reversed truly, and showed not the least sign of attraction. We believe our observations to be correct, for they were carefully made; but as there is a possibility of error, we invite all surveyors and lovers of the mathematics to try the same experiment, and to publish the results of their observations. Should these measurably confirm our own we shall still expect a small difference of result; and that at no great distances. This will be agreeable to the experience of other countries, where similar observations have been made, and where accuracy could be insured by a choice of mathematical instruments.

The variation being ascertained from time to time, its practical use is too obvious to need illustration. Land is getting scarce among us, and rising in price. Posterity, of course, will expect greater accuracy from us than we did from our progenitors who made the first surveys. Land was then plenty and cheap. These circumstances occasioned an inaccuracy in the courses and chaining, which has opened the door to almost endless litigation. It requires no prophet to predict that level chains will be carried, the variation allowed, and the area calculated from the tables of latitude and departure, instead of the imperfect methods at present made use of. Such alterations have taken place in some other states where land is scarce and dear; and like causes may produce the same effects in this state.

From the records of variation kept in foreign countries, there appears such a difference in places not so very far distant, that it would not be surprising if the variation, even in the extent of Virginia, should be found to differ both in quantity and denomination.

A further advantage arises from frequently ascertaining the variation. Should another new theory be invented to account for it, facts will either confirm or explode it. This last has been the fate of many hypothesis; facts contradicting the principles on which they were grounded. A



German Professor, it is said, has discovered that a needle exposed to the violet coloured rays of the sun, will become as highly magnetical as if touched by the strongest load-stone. Granting this to be a fact, it shows a connection between light and magnetism, that may perhaps lead to further discoveries respecting the nature and properties of each.

If we have discovered the true variation, we have done our duty in making it public. If we are under a mistake, others we hope will be incited to make the discovery; and we shall be ready to retract what we have advanced.

RHODHAM KEMPER,  
HEZEKIAH GOODRICH.

*Augusta County, Va. April 25th, 1816.*

#### SUMMARY OF FOREIGN EVENTS.

The last dates from Europe furnish nothing particularly interesting to American readers. The papers are principally taken up with the uninteresting matters of peace affairs.

The docks at Liverpool were thronged with shipping. Business very dull. Cotton advancing a little, and ashes on the decline; lumber would not pay freight and duty.

The royal marriage was deferred till the first week in May, it being more propitious to love than the fickle month of April. Applications to become maids of honour to the Princess Charlotte already amount to 574. The arrangements for her domestic establishment are nearly completed. Lady Emily Murray, daughter of the Duke of Northumberland, and Lady John Thynne, have been appointed ladies of the bed chamber. [A very honourable office, indeed, if it be not a sinecure.]

The committee on the Earl of Elgin's collection of marbles, &c. have reported to the House of Commons, that 35,000*l.* is a reasonable and sufficient price for the collection.

The Prince Regent, as sovereign of Hanover, has issued an order, forbidding all Hanoverians to accept of any foreign order or service without his express permission.

#### *Protest to the second reading of Bonaparte's detention bill.*

Because, without reference to the character or previous conduct of the person who is the object of the present bill, I disapprove of the measure which it sanctions and continues.

To consign to distant exile and imprisonment a foreign and captive chief, who, after the abdication of his authority, relying on British generosity, had surrendered himself to us in preference to his other enemies, is unworthy the magnanimity of a great country; and the treaties by which, after his captivity, we have bound ourselves to detain him in custody, at the will of sovereigns to whom he had never surrendered himself, appear to me repugnant to the principles of equity, and utterly uncalled for by expedience or necessity.

(Signed.) VASSALL HOLLAND.

And on the third reading his royal highness the Duke of Sussex entered his protest for the same reasons.

By the last advices from Lisbon it appears that the expedition for the Brazils had not sailed. There were ready for sea, one ship of the line,

two frigates, and some transports, having on board, altogether, six thousand troops.

Some changes is stated to have taken place in the Russian ministry. The trees of liberty in the department of Cr  use have been sold by auction, and the product distributed among the poor.

A ship of the line, to be called the "Royal Bourbon Uni," and a frigate to be called the "Marie Caroline," in compliment to the marriage of the Marie Caroline to the Duke of Berri, will be launched in the Bay of Naples in the month of May. The city of Naples proposes to present her royal highness with a diadem of 1,500,000 fr.

The Emperor of Austria has visited in person all the celebrated manufactories of Milan and Venice. The riches of the arts which had been transported to Paris by order of Bonaparte, were at this time returned, and publicly exhibited at Milan before they were restored to their former situations. At Florence there was a display of the same kind, and also at Rome. The Venus de Medicis is noticed with peculiar favour at Florence. It is said that the population of Amsterdam, during the revolution, had been reduced from 220 to 190 thousand, & many of them to beggary.

#### NEGRO INSURRECTION.

On the 13th April last the negro slaves in four parishes in Barbadoes leagued together to shake off their bonds; and they commenced their mad career by setting fire to the fields of cane, and pillaging and destroying the buildings on many estates. To quell the insurgents, it was found necessary to call out the military force of the island. Many of the slaves were killed, and about four hundred taken prisoners and sent on board of vessels in the Bay, to wait the result of their trials, agreeably to the tenor of the annexed proclamation.

*Barbadoes.*—By Hon. John Spooner, &c.

Whereas I have received official information, that numberless Slaves, prisoners, charged with rebellion, breaking open buildings, and committing depredations in various parts of this Island, are hourly sent in to the different posts of encampment of the militia; and forasmuch as, under existing circumstances, such crimes demand the most summary and exemplary punishment; I do hereby require all Colonels and Commandants, at the different posts where such prisoners may appear, charged with any or the like crimes, to proceed agreeably to the rules and discipline of war, in trying the said slaves and carrying the sentence thereof into immediate execution. And I do hereby strictly charge and enjoin all persons of every description to aid and assist in the discovery and apprehension of such offenders, and in due execution of this my proclamation.

By his honour's command,

W. GILL, Deputy Adjutant General.

In pursuance of the above, many have been condemned to death by court martials and courts of inquiry instituted to try them, and their sentences carried into effect. But to prevent the innocent from suffering with the guilty, and to restore tranquillity, a proclamation issued, ordering the military to protect innocent persons, such as women and children, and offered a free pardon to all slaves who should, within five days from the date thereof, deliver themselves up, or return to their owners.